RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

sents for the Week of Prayer in This

City.
On this (Sunday) evening, January 3, a public seron this (sunday) evening, anduary 3, a public service will be held to open the week of prayer, in Dr. Rodgers' church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-lirst street. Addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. fohn Halj, N. H. Schenck, Adams, Ganse, S. I. Prime

day in the same church, at three o'clock conducted from day to day by ministers of the various denominations. The clergy and laity of very Christian name are cordially invited to attend and to participate freely in the meetings.

The week is to be similarly observed in various countries of Europe and at the missionary stations broughout the world.

ountries of Europe and at the missionary stations broughout the world.
These services have been arranged by the Evangelical Alliance in concurrence with committees rom various religious bodies, and will be made ceply interesting by the active co-operation of pasors and people from all parts of the city.

Festival of the Epiphany.
On Wednesday next, the 6th instant, the Festival of the Epiphany, in honor of the manifestation of Christian Church while men, will be celebrated in the Christian Church throughout the world. The name Epiphany" comes from the Greek and signifies ppearance or manifestation, and thus the festival, appearance or manifestation, and thus the festival, being created to commemorate the manifestation of the Saviour, has obtained the name. The festival is celebrated with much pomp in Catholic countries. The day is also known as "Little Christmas." and in many places the Christmas festivities are repeated on a smaller cale. In Germany it is known as the "Festival of the Three Holy kings," and among the Eastern Christians it bears the name of "Feast of Light." Some of the early fathers of the Church celebrated it as the day of our Saviour's baptism by St. John in the waters of the Jordan, when the voice from heaven was heard declaring, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." The decorations which had been placed in the various churches for the Christmas time are generally allowed to remain intact until after the Epiphany, when they are removed.

Progress of Religion.

been crowned with spiritual mercies beyond many that preceded it. We have recorded more new churches built, more congregations gathered, more revivals of religion, with accessions of members to gelicalschurches, than in any one of many pre-s years. But the year has been especially revious years. But the year has been especially re-markable for the progress of Christian union. With-out any abatement of attachment to their distinctive doctrines, the various denominations of Christians have been coming closer and closer together in sup-port of the cardinal principles in which all are agreed, and thus making common cause in the pro-motion of Christ's kingdom on the earth. Thus an evangelical alliance is becoming more and more con-solidated in our own country and throughout Chris-tenders.

Of twenty-five churches dedicated since our last report twelve belong to the Methodist church. In this State small houses of worship have been dedi-cated at Haviland Hollow, Sparrowbush, Fairdale cated at Haviland Hollow, Sparrowbush, Fairdale and West Galway; also at Paterson, N. J. and Southport, Ind. In the West parish of Westfield, Mass., the Methodist church some time ago demolished the dedifice in which they have assembled since 1829, and on the 11th inst. consecrated a new sanctuary. A Methodist chapel just completed in Chicago at a cost of \$10,000, nas been duly dedicated. At Belvidere. Lombard and Vernon Prairie, III.; at Mount Pleasant and Money Creek, Minn.; and on the Pacific slope, at Los Angeles, Cal., Methodist societies have lately provided themselves with houses of worship. and Money Creek, Minn.; and on the Facilite slope, at Los Angeles, Cal., Methodist societies have lately provided themselves with houses of worship.

In Springfield, Ill., Rev. J. K. McLean's people dedicated their new house of worship on the evening of December 10. It is of wood, 40770, and has cost \$100,000, besides the lot, wnich was bought for \$6,000. The churches of Farmingham. Abburndale and West Newton, Mass. of Jersey City and of Amboy, Jacksonville and Waverley, Ill., expressed their fellowship by putting in each a stained window at an expense of \$15. By a unanimous vote the seats are all to be free. A subscription for monthly payments will be relied upon.

The liberality of Mr. B. H. Jenks, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Bridesburg, Philadelphia,

yterian church at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, ded the congregation with a house of wor-has been in course of erection for the last and was lately completed at a cost of more

an \$30,000.
In Rockford, Ill., a handsome church, costing 4,000, was recently dedicated by the Presbyterian ngregation of that place, and the third edificantly by the church of Knightstown, Ill., since it was ganized, thirty-six years ago, has just been contect and was dedicated by the pastor, Rev. Mr. yrock, and President Archibald, of Hanover Colect.

in Reformed church in Contreville Mich., organd in 1841, succeeded after much struggle in ding, twelve years later, a small sanctuary, so the war a revival of religion, resulting in the version of forty-two persons, greatly encouraged congregation, and they have just succeeded in viding themselves with a new and fitting house rorship, which was dedicated early in the present ath. Reformed houses of worship have also been by dedicated in Schenectady, and in Boonton,

A powerful revival, with crowded meetings and forty conversions, is reported from Starksboro, Vt.

A work of grace has been in projects at Buxten.

A work of grace has been in progress at Buxten.

Maine, several weeks, mainly among the young.

Baunc, several weeks, mainly among the young. Beveral family altars have been established, one by a man over seventy, whose attention was arrested by purting words at his goisen wedding. A revival is also in progress at Otiefield.

The labors of the Rev. A. B. Earle have been greatly bleased in Problidence, and are to be continued a rew days longer.

bleased in Probidence, and are to be continued a rew days longer.

A revival, productive of much good has been going on at Bullock's creek church, South Carolina.

The statistical report of the Congregational General Association of New York, just issued, shows a total of 252 churches and 251 ministers, with 25,275 members. During the year 1,354 have been received on profession, and 633 adult and 617 minant baptisms are reported. About 18 of these churches have since formed the General Association of New Jersey. There are 7 more ministers, 25 more churches, 3,714 more members, and 3,322 more Sabbath school scholars than a year ago.

Four years ago the Freewill Baptists organized a Home Mission and Freewill Baptists organized a Home Mission and Freewill Baptists organized a Home Mission and Freewill Baptists organized a centre, eleven churches, with 290 members and 415 Sunday schools. They have also a mission in West Virginia, with a promising high school.

Fourteen years ago, when Rev. William Brown became pastor of the First Congregational church in Newark, N. J., his was the only church of that order in a region which now has a conference of twenty churches.

The Congregationalist gives the following in rela-

in a region which now has a conference of twenty churches, churches, the Congregationalist gives the following in relation to Congregationalism in Minnesots and Missouris—The minutes of the General Conference of Minnesota report 70 churches, with 55 ministers, of whom 35 are acting pastors; total membership, 2,805; added during the year, 406; whole number in Sabbath schools, 3,500; amount of benevolent contributions, 5,5004. The minutes of the General Association of Missouri report 47 churches, of which 6 were added during the year; ministers 38, only 6 of whom are actited pastors; entire membership, 1,901, of whom 482 were added during the year. Only four of the churches are able to go on without assistance, yet they have contributed \$6,183 for benevolent purposes, and for their home work they report \$23,111, which is an average of \$23 to each member. Eleven churches report revivals.

American Episcopal Church. The following statistics are taken from the Church

Dioceses	
Bishops	47
Bishops elect	
Priests and deacons	2,687
Whole number of clergy	2,736
Parishes	2,402
Ordinations-Deacons	
Priests	108
Total	98
Candidates for orders	206
Candidates for orders	331
Churches consecrated	38
Baptisms-Infants	26,835
Adults	7.067
Not stated	1,800
Total	35,702
Confirmations	21,958
Communicants	194,002
Marriages	9,945
Burials	15,340
Sunday school teachers	21,711
Sunday school scholars	
Contributions	194,046
The Charack Incomed states that many there	

The Church Journal states that more than a majority of the standing committee of the several dioceses have already consented to the consecration of the bishop elect of Long Island, Rev. Dr. Littlejohn. The special convention for the election of a bishop of the new diocese of Central New York is to be held in St. Faul's church, Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 18th of January.

Curlous Pacts About Infant Baptism. Curious Facts About Infant Baptism.

From the tables in the general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal General Convention, the Nethodist gathers the following interesting facts:—The total number of members reported is 1,259,116—an increase over last year of 109,624. The number of foliate baptisms is 46,207; of adults baptized, 67,065—

giving a ratio of infant to adult baptisms of about two or three, and showing that but one infant has been baptized to about twenty-seven church memers, while more than one-naif of those received into the church have not been baptized in their infancy. These ratios vary in the different parts of the country. In six New England conferences the adults are about seven times as many as the infant baptisms, and one infant is baptized to about 143 members. In the Baltimore Conference we find the opposite extremes, there being six times as many children as adults baptized, and one infant baptism to about nine members. The other conferences lie between these two extremes.

Conversion of Jews.

At the noon prayer meetings held in Chicago the exhorters have been considerably exercised over the conversion of Jews to Christianity. The *Standard* service held in one of the Presbyterian churches of the city hast Sunday evening. A recently converted Jew was baptized. It had been previously announced in the papers, and the house was crowded, probably not less than fifty Jews being present. After the close of the meeting a number of the Jews remainet, some of them angry and full of debate, but some of them serious and really affected. Tears were in the eyes of more than one. Monday morning several Jews sent to the paster of the caurch and to Mr. Rader to have further conversation with them. "If this which you tell is true." said they, "il Jesus is really the Messial, we certainly wish to know it." The work among the ancient people of God in the city looks encouraging. Christian brethren of the Northwest, let us pray for this people. We owe them a debt greater than we ever can pay. They are the descendants of Abraham, and Moses and David and the brethren according to the fiesh of Paul, and Peter and our Saviour himself. They gave us our Bible and our religion. They are the poople whom God choose. Shall we be more neglectful of them actabily than we are of Hottentots and South Ses Islanders? Christ wept over them. Have we not so much as a prayer for them? A brother from Burlington, Iowa, tells us of a little Jewish girl who was reached by a Sunday school meeting held in that city a year ugo. God used her as a light in her own home, and her mother has been converted and has joined the Bautist church, and the critice family are brought under Christian influence.

The Morality of "Those Carious Da "May I Put my Arm Around your Waist

A lady correspondent of the Observer discourses as follows upon the subject of those curious dances catted "round dances," and the duty of Christian

MESSIS. EDIFORS:—YOUR quotations from the Mo-racian on the subject of dancing is timely and sen-sible. What are Christian parents doing? "Round dances," as they are called, have always been ob-jected to by sober people. Waitzing was for a long time the only form known, and in stories of English society only "fast" young women were given to such dancing, calling those who objected to them "prudes."

dancing, calling those who objected to them "prudes."
It is within the memory of most of us when the polks and kindred dances were introduced. Notes of preparation were sounded; a very peculiar and inscinating dance had been discovered in Paris; it was to be taught to a select few, and first made known to the world on occasions of some great fe'r. Curiosity was excited, and presently the new dance was found on this sile the Atlantic and spread with American rapidity. Kindred dances with variations followed. Children learned them, and forgot to droy them when they were no longer children. Evil-minded people liked them, the careiess did not mind, young people were fascinated, the wenk yielded argainst their better judgment, and some who ought to have known better were overruied. The refined and delicate forgot to say that these dances are borrowed from the peasantry of Europe.

ing aside.

We know a case in point. A few years since a man well known in society—not young, and who could not dance—was sitting at a party, near a young lady, and watching the mazes of a "derman." He turned to her, knowing her well, and said: "I wish you would let me put my arm around your wais." Of course she looked at him in amazement. "Oh," said he, "you know I can't dance, but I don't see the difference. All these young men have their arms about the girls' waists, and why shouldn't I have the same privilege, though I sit still?"

Christian parents go and look on and see no wrong, or "hope no harm is done." (They know better.) And young people go alone—no other friend with them—and dance till morning, and call it the "German." The mischiefs are manifold—the late hours, which totally unfit them for the work of the next day; the long continued and wearing excitement, making recreation toil; the absolute need not only of food but of stimulus to keep up fictitious strength for so many hours' work, and as we all know, these scenes, even in "good society," become almost orgics. And parents mourn and lament and weakly say:—"What can we do? Our children must do so theirs do. We can't be singular. Our children must enjoy themselves." Not one in a hun dred has firmness enough to say, "It shall not be." And yet they know the mischies and evils that must of necessity spring from these late, exciting, promiscious dances; and they shut their eyes and let the devil have his own way and lead their sons and daughters to destruction. What shall we do? In many doubtful questions it is very direction to draw the line, as when a party is too larre, or eyes and let the devil have his own way and lead their sons and daughters to destruction. What shall we do? In many doubtful questions it is very difficult to draw the line, as when a party is too large, or an entertaliment too lavish or too late, or what is extravagant in dress, equipage or outlay. But here the line is plain. Bound dances. Let them be forbidden and banished to their "own place," where they flourish. Our police know where to find them in their luxurfance.

It is a marvel that anything so vulgar ever gained a place among decent people. One thing is marked. No earnest, live, working Christian man or woman was ever found, to our knowledge, engaged in these dances.

The following appears in the Franklin (St. Mary parish, La.) Planters' Banner of the 26th uit. From the editorial in the Banner and several scattered

the editorial in the Banner and several scattered paragraphs referring to the expected fight we must accept the letter as genuine. The good people of St. Mary are much exercised about the coming fight, and unmerous are the suggestions given the Banner man as to time, place, training, &c.:—

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE, Dec. 24, 1858.

DENSITY, New, Cellior Pinniers' Banner:—
Size—Perhaps you think a Northern Nethodist cannot be even gooded into a fight. I will stand the venom of your vile pen no longer. I will fight you. I will show you that religious and loyal ecliors are not cowards. The Lord of Hosts will stand by me. You must be humbled. The Lord will humble your roles heart. David fought, and he was a man after God's own heart. Moses and Joshua fought. And none of them ever had to contend with such children of the devit as the role of this country are.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Respectfully, your obedient servant.

The above is pronounced a forgery.

The above is pronounced a forgery.

Religious Notes.

Colored people have seven churches in Pittsburg.
Old South church, Boston, owns property valued
at \$600,000—a fleabite compared with the wealth of our old Trinity. The General Missionary Committee of the Metho-

dist Church have issued a call for \$850,000. There are 385 churches in Philadelphia.

There are 355 churches in Philadelphia.

Those stiff Christians who taboo round dances have not yet made a crusade against skating rinks.

The Pradential Committee of the American Board have appropriated for the coming year \$547,500—an advance of over \$2,000 upon the appropriations of last year. The increase is mostly for Eastern Turkey and North China.

A Christian Convention will be held at the Pirst Reformed church of Claverack on Tuesday, January 15.

Reformed church of Claverack on Tuesday, January 18.
The Liberal Christian (Unitarian) says:—"The Congregationatist has learned the difference between a Unitarian and a Jew; the former eats pork, but the latter don't." Here is an important theological problem summarily disposed of.

Remember, this is the week of prayer.
Also remember the poor. Amen!
The Prestyverian church of Saleu, Steuben county, Ind., has joined finds with the Moravian church of that place, and the two churches have built a very neat house of worship.

Woodstock, Vt., can afford but one sermon on the Saibata, and that in the afternoon.
Free seats in the gallery of old South Boston.
The old Observer enters the new year bright and brisk.

Free seals in the gallery of old South Boston.

The old Gosereer enters the new year bright and brisk.

The Evançelist (forty years old) honored the new year with a new dress.

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The Methodistis discussing the "Root Principle of Education." The principal point in education now-adays is to "root, hog, or die."

Three ladies will soon sail for China as missionaries of the Woman's Union Missionary Society. The farwelt meeting will be held this evening at Dr. Eddy's Reformed church, in Brooklyn. Dr. R. S. Storrs. Dr. N. Schenek and others will speak in behalf of this unsectarian Christian work.

At a noon priyer meeting in Chicago a brother engaged in the mission work in the city told of efforts making by Catholics for the conversion of Protestants to Catholicism. Eight in a district where he had been laboring have just been taken into that Church with great ado. The Catholics are leaving no stone unturned to advance their cause.

Rev. Dr. Boylan, the eloquent preacher and lecturer, who is now on a visu to America. will lecture on "The Tempiral Power of the Pope" on Thursday next at the Coger Institute. As Dr. Boylan will give but one secture in New York, this will be the only opportunity afforded our citizens to hear him. His famous addresses on "Tenant Rights" were among the most popular ever delivered in Ireland.

A venerance Puritan parson in New York State has built a \$200 claurch on his farm, which exempts him from taxes to the amount of \$500 per annum.

The Jectsh Messenger has entered its twenty-Eth volume and thirteenia year, with improved prospects.

The International College at Constantinopic has, at the present time, 379 pupils, of whom Unity-nine are Jaws.

loss in the death of a celebrated rabbi, a star of modern Judaism, Rabbi Meadel Rosenbaum, of Zell,

mear wurzburg.

A French Jew, living in Rouwania, availed himself of his right as a Frenchman to buy some real property, an set forbidden to the Jews of Roumania. The Court of Cassation confirmed the indigment of the tribunal of Brails, which had previously declared the transaction invalid.

the transaction invalid.

Most Rev. Archbishop Odin convokes the clergy of his archbicese to a pastoral retreat, to commence in New Orienns on the 18th met., to be followed by a Diocesan Synod, to terminate on the 28th.

The Pone is sick. He is formented by a cough, with fever at night. Napoleon III.'s physician attends him.

The Jessuits are in China in great force. In every important city of the empire churches are being erected, by them. The Fathers have adopted the dress and habits of the Chinese—i.e., estang as they eat, sleeping as they sleep, &c., following to the letter the A postotic example and precept.

In the accounts of the Rev. John Emerson, the first minister of Conway, Mass. (who was scatted int799), occur frequently such items of expenditure as these:—"Pint of rum at Bardwell's store, 20," "two quarts of rum, Bardwell, 1.50;" "two quarts rum, Williams, 15," &c., and on the credit side of his books, "Thirty-eight barrels, \$32."

A funny incident happened in a church in Kingston, N. Y., a few Sundays ago. Owing to the absence of the minister, a lay member of the congregation was invited to read a sermon at the morning service, which he did very acceptably to those present. In the atternoon a clergyman from a neighboring place occupied the pupit and precaled a sermon. Oddily enough, it happened to be the identical sermon which the lay member had read in the morning.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-A certain article has appeared in the Bohemian organ and other daily papers concerning the analysis by Professor John C. Draper of samples of liquors procured at some of our principal hotels and elsewhere. That such a nonsensical report should ever find its way in print is surprising not only to myself but to liquor dealers generally. It appears by the learned Professor's report that he has made the wonderful discovery that brandy, whiskey, &c., such as sold in New York, contain alcohol, water, fusit oil, sugar, tannin and an acid. According to the statement of the World these ingredients are adulterations, and the public are ocling poisoned with them. Why does not the learned professor inform the public what brandy, whiskey, &c., is composed of when in its purity, and thus show both sides of the question at once? The ingredients referred to as being achilerations and poisonous are the natural products of the grape, as well as of the grain from which brandy or whiskey are produced. The fusil of its formed during the fermentation of the grape juice, and gives to brandy its peculiar flavor. During the process of fermentation a certain porsion of the grape juice passes from the vinic to the acetic fermentation—that is, it turns to acetic acid, or vinegar. Another portion of the isuse, being retarded, still contains a portion of the sugar, while the larger portion of the inice has converted its sugar into alcohol. The whole is then distilled, and the product is brandy. If, after distillation, the brandy is found to be too high-flavored it undergoes another process, known as rectification. The object of this is to remove a portion of its flavor. Whiskey is manufactured in the same manner, grain being used instead of grapes, and a small quantity of yeast to excite the fernmentation. The product of vinic ferimentation, however, is nominally the same. It does not matter from what substance the liquor is obtained, whether it be from grain, grapes, beats, potatoes or molasses, the distillate will be found to contain alcohol, water, fusil oil, sugar and acetic acid. Now, then, suppose we extract the above so-called imparties from the liquor, we find the remainder to be a neutral spirit, known as French spirits, or what is known to the liquor trade as French spirits, or what is known to the liquor trade as French spirits, or what is really nothing more nor less than deadorized alcohol. In regard to fusil oil being poisonous, it is no more so than other volatile oils, such as oil of peppermint, oil of cloves, &c., and when I assure tannin and an acid. According to the statement of the World these ingredients are adulterations, and

John Briggs was driving his beautiful bay team of mares yesterday in the lane. They are fifteen and a half hands, tails dragging the ground, and can go in 2:40, sure.

Mr. Holbrook has recently purchased an Ethan Alien mare which is said to be very fast. She came

rom an Eastern State. George N. Furguson was out with his clipper Needle Gun, who is a fine combination of speed,

A. R. Phyle has acquired by purchase an Ethan Allen mare that is a picture. She has a thoroughered appearance, and is fast in harness and under the saddle.

R. Carman drives a pair of grays that gilde along the same and the saddle.

R. Carman drives a pair of grays that gilde along in 2:50 in a very stylish manner.

Mr. Marshall shows a bay and sorrel together. They can trot in the forties handly. These horses belong to a trotting family.

A correspondent says that chlorine and permanganic acid as a drench is a sure cure for colic in horses. He does not, however, give the relative quantities for the drench.

The following named balls are announced to take

Jan. 4—Live Oak Association—Irving Hall.
Jan. 5—Ninth Regiment ball—Academy of Music.
Jan. 5—New York Masquerade Ciub—Apollo Hall.
Jan. 5—Post & I. Stevens, No. 38, G. A. R.—Lyric

Hall.
Jan. 6—Private Coachmen's—Irving Hall.
Jan. 7—Americus Club—Academy of Music.
Jan. 8—Columbian Lodge, No. 434—Apollo Hall.
Jan. 12.—Mercantile Lodge, No. 47, L. O. of O. F.—
Irving Hall.
Jan. 12—Hiram Lodge—Jersey City.
Jan. 13—La Coterie—Academy of Music.
Jan. 14—Company B, Elghth Regiment—Armory,
Centre street.

Centre street.

Jan. 18—Odd Fellows' ball—Brooklyn Academy of
Music.

Jan. 19—Mt. Neboh Lodge—Apollo Hall. Jan. 21—Our Sociable—Rivers' (Brooklyn)

demy.

Jan. 21—Cercle Français de L'Harmonie—Academy
of Music. f Music.

Jan. 25.—Fire Department ball—Academy of Music.
Feb. 2.—The Charity ball—Academy of Music.
Feb. 9.—Liederkranz—Academy of Music.

SINGULAR SUICIDE IN ST. LOUIS.

SINGULAR SUICIDE IN ST. LOUIS.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 22.]

Yesterday the 'body of an unknown man was found hanging in the barn at Mr. Clemens' farm, nine miles out on the old Manchester road, two miles west of the county hasne asylum, and about four miles from Carondelet.

The circumstances attending the suicide were so singular, indeed, that the like seldom comes before the notice of a coroner's jury. The deceased is supposed to have been a German, and was between lorty and torry-five years old. Who he was or where he came from is still in obscurity.

He made very studious arrangements for leaving this world. After arriving at a deliberate determination as to what should be his fate he proceeded to obtain a new, strong hempen rope, and all himself out with a new black pair of pants, new dark-colored vest, new black sack coal, new black kid gloves, cylindrical hat and calf sain boots with green tops.

All prepared, he directed his steps to the barn of Mr. Clemens, which was nearly full of hay, and it was not difficult of entry. The roof of the barn is about fifteen feet from the ground and is sianting. Inside of the structure there is a large beam resting on the inside of the building, and which is used for the purpose of supporting the roof. The hay was heaped up to within a few feet of this beam, and no one would have any difficulty in getting from one to the other.

The vettim, once in the building, saw this, and, instead of fastening his rope to the beam, attached it to one of the rafters of the roof, which can be easily reached. Standing on the beam he made a halter, enclosed his neck in it and took his leap. The rope had been selected with care and did not break. The unfortunate gentleman found no footing, and there was another corpse for interment in the county farm. The following moraning Mr. Clemens entered the barn and was borrifted at discovering the inautmate form suspended from the roof. Life was found to be extinct.

SUDDEN BEATH OF AN OLD LADY PROBABLY BY FRIGHT.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD LADY PROBABLY BY FRENT.

The Amherst (N. H.) Calonet records the death of Mrs. Betsy Odell, widow of Luther Odell, of Mount Vernon, at the age of eighty-five. On Priday night (which will be remembered as cold and bluetering) she retired as well as usual. Accidentally the draught of the stove was left open and during the night she was awoke by the light from the funnel in the room, which was a red heat. She was, of course, much startled, thinking the house on fire. Her son, Mr. William Odell, hearing a noise, came into the room and was told by the mother that she thought the house to be on fire. He smilelpated no danger except from the chimney, and at her request went out to examine the roof. After satisfying himself all was safe he re-entered his mother's room, which had again become dark, and spoke to her. Receiving no answer, he concluded she had stepped into an adjoining room; but he soon heard a gasp, and, going across the room, he found his mother, scated in her char, dead.

Robbing the Mails.—The trial of General Mank, charged with robbing the United States mails, is still dragging its slow length along, before Judge Darel, of the United States mails, is still dragging its slow length along, before Judge Darel, of the United States bistrict Court. From the number of witnesses summoned, the trial will doubtless extend to the close of the week. Among the witnesses for the defence is General Robbseque, with whom General Mank served in the Army of the Cumberland.—New Oldens Language, Dre. 20.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Our Leading Wealthy Citizens Living on the Avenue-Description of Their Dwellings, Horses and Carriages. Fifth avenue, take it all in all, is incomparably the

There are

finest street in any city in the world.

finest street in any city in the world. There are other streets in other cities, particularly in some of the leading European cities, larger and broader, and abounding in shade trees, which this avenue wholly lacks; but there is no street with such a continuous succession of polatial residences on either side and among its residents representing such an aggregate of wealth. Of course not all our wealthy citizens reside here, for nearly the entire length of Fourteenth street, and Twenty-third street, and Thirty-fourth street, and Madison avenue, and Park avenue, and Lexing-Twenty-third street, and Thirty-fourth street, and Madison avenue, and Park avenue, and Lexington avenue, and a portion of Second avenue, and Lafayette place, and Washington place, and Waverley place, and tramercy Park, and many other streets that might be named, have their palatial abodes as well, and so, too, indeed, all the streets crossing Fifth avenue—that is, those parts of them adjacent to the inter-avenue. to the latter avenue. But Pisth avenue is the grand bead centre of the wealth and fashion of the city. The creme de la creme of our metropolitan society live here. We give below brief descriptions of some of the dwellings of our leading wealthy residents on this avenue—an introductory chapter to more claborate descriptions to be given hereafter. The marked uniformity in size, general severe simplicity of style of architecture characterizing the dwellings, is what would strike the most cusual observer-a fact, after all, to which the street owes its chief beauty. Most all the dwellings are built of brick with brown stone fronts, or else brick fronts with brown stone ornamentations. At intwo marble dwellings on the entire street—that is, reckoning as finished A. T. Stewart's infarble palace in process of construction, the costlicat dwelling by far on the avenue. There are no gingerbread dwell-

ings on the street, none of the filmsily fine filliagre work, giving such show of tawdry splender to the dwellings of the rich in the older cities of the old World. All the dwellings here are plain, solidly built, substantial, massive, grandly imposing. The uniformity of architecture to which we have referred makes our descriptions of necessity alike uniform, while the paucity of material farmshed for outer ornamentation compels like-wise exceeding brevity. As the present fashion ignores doorplates the chief intention of the present article is to indicate to the thousands who daily ride through the avenue and the tens of thousands of the through the avenue and the tens of thousands of the sweeping ide of humanity making up the moving masses of promenadors daily throughing its side-walks the dwellings in which sojourn our leading men of wealth-men prominently and honorably known as having achieved wealth through rare business tact, skilful management and special audacity of enterprise and genius in trade or profes-Entering the avenue at its commencement at

Washington square, on the left hand corner is the residence of Mr. Walliam C. Rhinelander, a wealthy being one of the pioneer settlers on the axenne. His house is a plain brick edince, four stories high, but in point of solidity, as one can see, "of the real olden kind," and none of the hurriedly put up structures of modern date. He has a very large and fine stable contiguous to the house, with horses, carriages and coachman to match.

On the opposite corner is the residence of Mr. Thomas Sunfern, another old retired merchant. His house is a three story brick, very plain, but of the solidy modern school. He keeps his carriages and

house is a litree story brick, very plain, but of the solidy modern school. He keeps his carriages and horses.

No. 8 is the marble dwelling to which we have referred as completed. Its present owner and occupant is Mr. John T. Johnston, President of the Central New Jersey Railroad. It is built in very unpretending style, being four stories high, and with very plain front, and with the copings of the doors and windows correspondingly plain. It is totally devoid to alconies. Being a corner building, its exterior of fine white marble shows to good advantage, and is in striking contrast to the prevailing brown stone fronts with which it is surrounded. There is a fine stable in the rear. Mr. Johnston drives as substantial and tastesful turnouts, though not as showy, as many to be seen in the Park.

No. 31 is the residence of James Marsh, a retired merchant. This is a plain brown stone front, with four stories and basement and balcony. He keeps his carriage and horses, but hires them stalled.

No. 32, Dr. Gautier's residence, is a three story brick house, with Mansard roof and brown stone trimming for the arched doorway, sills and lintels. It is very wide, with door nearly in the centre, and broad steps leading to it from both ways of the avenue, le keeps his own stables on his lot, and fine carriages and horses.

No. 41 is where Henry R. Remisen the lawyer, lives.

and horses.

No. 44 is where Henry R. Remsen the lawyer, lives.

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ht is a soft software. He keeps his carriage and horses.

No. 47 is the residence of the Hawley Brothers, the Wall street tea brokers. The house has no special features, except being a pain brown stone front of four stories. They keep their carriage and horses, but have them stabled.

No. 65 is the residence of the widow of Japhet Bishop. The description of the house corresponds with that just described. She keeps a carriage and horses, but has them stabled.

No. 91, a dwelling likewise corresponding with the last two, is the residence of Mr. George Griswoid, tea merchant. Has horses and carriages, but stabled at a livery establishment.

No. 94, patterned after most of the brown stone fronts, four stories and a basement and a balcony, is the residence of the merchant Mr. Edwin Hoft. He keeps a carriage and horse, but hires them stabled.

No. 101 is where Marshall O. Roberts resides. This

stabled.

No. 107 is where Marshall O. Roberts resides. This is a massive four story brown stone front corner building, wide and roomy, and altogether one of the soldest looking structures on the avenue. It is plain and devoid of ornaments. He keeps a choice and expensive collection of carriages and norses.

No. 109 is the residence of August Belmont. This is one of the old-fashioned, plain and solidly built structures to be seen in the lower part of the avenue, built when land here was not worth quite as many solid dollars the square foot as it is now, and when, consequently, economizing in space was not so much of an object as at present. It is a very wide building, three stories high and lassement, with brown stone ornamentation, and altogether wears the air of financial solidity on the part of its owner and occupant, as well as being yery roomy and comfortable in the interior. All the extra ornamentation about the place has been expended on his stables. His stud is one of the largest, as well as embracing some of the finest horses, of any private stable in the avenue. For multiplicity and variety of horses and carriages, the former variance and the latter stylish, he is second to none on this avenue.

No. 122 is the abode of another of the solid men of

and the latter stylish, he is second to none on this avenie.

No. 122 is the abode of another of the solid men of the city, Moses Taylor, President of the Citizens's Bank. His dwelling is of the solid sort, four story brown stone front, and unasually wide. It is likewise characterized by exterior plainness of architectural finish. He also has fine stables and fitting accompaniment of carriages of select pattern, and valuable and stylish horses.

No. 141 is where James D. W. Cutting, the well known banker, lives. It is a four story brown stone front of the ordinary width of New York city lots; a piain, massive structure, devoid of special onter ormazentation. He keeps his own horses and carriages.

front of the ordinary width of New York city lots; a pinal, massive structure, devoid of special outer ornamentation. He keeps his own horses and carriages.

No. 154 is the residence of Robert T. Stuart, the sugar refiner. This is a three story brown stone front; a wide and solid building, of exceeding planness of style and finish. He has some degnat turnous in his stables.

No. 216, the residence of Mr. J. Q. Jones, President of the Chemical Bank, is a four story brown stone front and English basement, with high balcony. It is a wantiful house and shoop and balcony linely and uniquely modelied. He keeps his carriages and horses.

No. 240 is the residence of Dr. Cheesman, it is built after the finest and most cubivated pattern of four story brown stone fronts. It has no special feature distinguishing it from other residences in the neighborhood except unusually broad steps and balcony mather heavier and of more claborate finish, lie has very fine horses and carriages.

No. 249, the residence of William B. Duncan, the broker, is a four story brown and carriages.

No. 249, the residence of William B. Duncan, the broker, is a four story brown stone trimmings. The entrance and balcony are fneely finished. Being a corner building gives it marked prominence. He has spiendid stables, with very fine carriages and horses.

No. 255 is the dwelling of James H. Hamersley, the lawyer. It is a four story brown front, built after the usual model of brown stone fronts. He, like all we have mentioned, indiges in the accompanying laxury of dashing turnouts in the way of horses and carriages. The widow of Lewis C. Hamersley lives next door at No. 237. It is the same kind of a house. She also keeps her horses and carriages.

No. 259 is where George Law lives. The entrance is spexially wide and imposing, elving it premiums

kind of a house. She also keeps her horses and carriages.

No 250 is where George Law lives. The entrance is spanally wide and imposing, giving it prominent considentisms over the contiguous dwellings. It is a four story building with English basement—a plant but massive structure. Mr. Law is not belind also highbors in respect of horses and carriages.

No 313, where N. A. Murdoch, Freedient of the Contractal Rank, resides, is one of a block of four story brown fronts, asi of the same pattern, and planty but substantially built. He keeps horses and carrages, but hires them stabled.

No 338, formerly the residence of John Jacob Asto, Jr., gives no outward token of having been the residence of a man of his weath. It is a plain broad stone front, of the usual style of work and linist.

from stone from, or the deal of A. T. Siewart, finish.

No 355, the present residence of A. T. Siewart, excest being a corner building, and on the corner of Third-fourth street, one of the widest and most fashismable streets in the city, has very little to distinguish if from the adjacent dwellings. It is a four story brown stone front, and is only different from

the other dweilings in the neighborhood from having wide steps, entered from both ways of the avenue, and the triumings about the windows got up in rather chaborate, but fasteful pattern. Nearly opposite is his new marble dwelling the exterior of which, as is well known, is already flushed, and gives promise of the superby beautiful residence, it will be when de markets. It have the factorious contents the chief directions are the contents of the superby beautiful residence it

No. 411, the wide, almost square modern brick house, with brown stone ornamentation, is the residence of E. D. Morgan. He has fine stables and horses.

No. 413 is the residence of John Anderson, the tobacconist, though now retired from business. It is one of the finest.

No. 413 is the residence of John Anderson, the tobacconist, though now retired from business. It is one of the finest.

No. 413 is where Charles H. Russell, President of the Bank of Commerce, resides. It is four stories lith, built of brick, very wide, and in exterior very similar to Senator Morgan's nouse, which we have just described. He keeps line horses and carriages.

No. 435 is the residence of Mr. T. R. Butier, President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad; it is a four story brown from. He keeps very fine carriages and horses.

No. 435 is the abode of Abram Ives, President of the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Rank; it is precisely the same siyle of dwelling as Mr. Butler's. Mr. Ives is fond of taking his airing in the Park, and he keeps a fine selection of carriages and horses.

No. 435 is the residence of ex-Mayor firady. The two lamps in front, each supporting the city eagle, proclaim the former official position of its occupant. It is three stories high and built of brick, trimmed with brown stone, and with its quainity shaped roof is conspicuous even among the array of fine dwellings on either side. His horses and carriages are select and valuable.

No. 450 is where Charles M. Connolly, the tobacconist, lives. It is the same kind of a house as Mr. Brady's. He also keeps splendid horses and carriages.

No. 450 is the residence of William H. Vanderbilt. This is one of the finest dwelmags on the avenue, and so, too, his horses and carriages.

No. 478 is where Captam George Savory resides. It is a fine residence of Johns Hendricks, the Brown stone front. The house No. 514 is to even here therefames, and carriages.

No. 478 is where Captam George Savory resides. It is a fine residence of William H. Lee, the Broad street merchant. It is a four st

horses and carriages.

No. 599, a beautiful dwelling of drab Nova Scotia stone front, is occupied by George Hoffman, the retired merchant. He also keeps his own horses and

or the Union Trust Company. It is a four story brown stone front, with massive steps and most imposting porch and entrance. He keeps his own stable and a rare and most enclosed scheduling of horses and carriagosa.

and a rare and enotes selection of horses and ringes.

The above is but a tithe of the wealthy residents on this avenue. In subsequent articles we shall make the list complete. Looking back upon what Fifth avenue was a few years ago, and seeing what it is to-day, enables a sligat, prophetic vision of its unsurpassed magnificence in the future as it lengthens its way out along the boundary of the Park and beyond—its assured and britiant destiny.

A despatch from Wilmington announces the death of Martin W. Bates, ex-Senator to Congress from Delaware, at his residence, in Dover, on Friday last. The deceased gentleman had nearly reached the ad-The deceased gentleman had nearly reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, naving been born in Salisbury, Corm., on February 24, 1787. He received a liberal education, and studied medicine for a while intending to make that his profession; but subsequently changed his mind and became a lawyer. Removing to Delaware he took an active part in politics and served several terms in the State Legislature. In 1850 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Delaware, and on the death of John M. Clayton became United States Senator, serving from 1857 to 1859. Of late years Mr. Bates took no part in politics.

CENERAL NOTES.

The widow of ex-Governor Murrah, of Texas, is

"Nellie the Pirst" has been crowned in Washing-The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette entered on its seven-tieth year on the 1st.

Less from Washington (by the Bohemian line)—That Grant ought to take Joff Davis into his Cabinet.

Ex-editor A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, is a prominent candidate for United States Senator from West Virginia in place of Van Winkie.

Aaron A. Wing, a leading citizen of Bangor and Collector of Internal Revenue under President Lincom, died in Lewiston on the 1st of congestion of the brain.

FOREIGN ATT NOTES.

The library of the late Emperor Maximilian is

about to be sold in Leipsic, Germany.

The King of Bavaria has directed the Minister of Public Instruction to organize an international ex-

Public Instruction to organize an international exhibition of the fine arts at Munich in the course of 1809.

The Monitour of Paris publishes a note from Count de Nieuwerkerke, Superatendent of the Fine Arts, containing regulations for the usual annual exhibition in 1895 of the works of living artists in the Phalas de Pindustrie, in the Champs Elysies, from the 18th of May to the 20th of June. All works intended to appear must be sent in between the 10th and 20th of March.

of March.

The annual public meeting of the Academy of the Fine Arts was recently held in Paris. M. Lenmann, the President, opened the proceedings by an address, in which he named the persens who had gained prizes in the various competitions. He then commenced the programme for Issa, and mentioned a new donation, the Troyon prize, founded by the widow of that excellent painter. Afterwards M. Beule, Perpetual Secretary, pronounced a culogy on M. Hillorff.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Return of the Court to the Tallerles—A New Article for the Tallet—Hairdressing Extraordinary—Aping the Fashions—The Belles at Complegue—Flavors for the

Thanks, O Paris defiles! Thanks, O Fashion! We have the Court back again. It arrived at half-past three yesterday afternoon, and the tricolor floats over the Tulleries. Thanks, for there is something to talk about besides the Queen of Spain that was, the King of that part of the world that is to be. and Patti, who sings her farewell to the Parisians to night, and the new here of the day, the meridional orator, Maitre Gambetta, whose left eye is made of glass, whose hair cannot be parted and whose glass, whose hair cannot be parted and whose nose is quite off the Grecian aquiline. For the tollets which have come back from Complègne (and such tollets "), thanks; though I do not know the name in English of one of the newest articles which appeared on the last night of the imperial fêtes. It is in French called a "croupe." and I can only describe it as being that part of beef from which rumpsteaks are derived, and as being in real life the posterior of horses, mares or camels. But how many things there are of which we never know the names and for which man ought to be thankful, leaving alone French made dishes? For instance, ought we not to allow our eyes to overflow and every one and the ball of the stande to be milk and honey. And what is the officer stand gold on asure bine. What are we to call those soft, dewy puffs which ladies wear on their needs and whence start up the blithe lark and buzzing insects? What, finally, can we do bester than be thanked, as the preacher was who did not know the name of what ne was praying for, and addressed heaven as for the preacher was who did not know the name of what ne was praying for, and addressed heaven as for the preacher was the standard sent us such

Amen."

This is the spirit in which we should accept things we ignore the names of—pray that they may be victorious and waten. Meanwhile, we must also be thankful for those objects we do know the names of in Paris. One is Mr. Albert, the new hardresser. He is the knight of the brush and curling irons—the presiding notability of the pyramidal last touch. Worth and Albert, Albert and Worth; the whole fabric of fashion is comprised therein. Albert begins his round of heads as ten A. M., but Worth never sends in a toliet for ball or solve more than ten minutes before it has to be put on. A tollet delivered on the morn of a fete would case to be a new one before night, and the belie who has had to sit erect all day for lear of disarranging Albert's edilice has such implicit faith in Worth that she does not mind waiting. I have seen some wait thus till two in the morning, while the beauty's huseand was snoring in full dress on the sofa, the coachman freezing on the box, the footman wrapped in his lady's furs in the servant's had, and said the wife and mistress so serene and calmy secure that it was like a sermon on resignation to look at her. And when the things did come they were put on without inspection; and when they were on, although the Countess could not sit down on the carrage seat, because of the poanter, but had to kneel forward, nor lint up her head because of the root; still when she entered the blazing ball room victory was on her features and

Now it is that the pointed bodices dawn on the small people of the capital—the points I have an nounced as being made for Complegae about a month ago—and with wonder do Parisian ladies communicate to each other that the old style has come back again. Strange it is that in a place like Paris the middle classes should not be better posted; a novelty astonishes them when it has been worn six weeks at least, and they smile incredulously when an American writer in Paris forewarms them of what is coming. They must read in their papers that a well known authority has worn such or such an article before they can beheve it; only when the novelty is once started every woman has it the next day. Thus it is we see so much raboit skin round cloth and cashmere skirts instead of the sahe and fox for trimmings adopted in high life; thus it is we see so much cotton velvet instead of the rica slik material, and thus it is that such articles getting general and common the fashionable women in high

cape of clota than the mininer, with her bandbox on arm, is seen with a double, treble and quadruple coachman's cape in merino. The middle classes, too, are patient and industrious since the claborate braiding on overcoats has been adopted. Dressmakers and tailors require much time for the work; whereas the bourgeoisie sits down to her needle and plies it so well that in a day or two she has covered a velvet jacket with the most intricate Florenche aratesques and wears it before the wealthy lady can get it from her workpeople.

The only thing the bourgeoise cannot acquire in France is the "grand air" of the "grand sidele," so much aped now by women, and the following now fashionable styre would be a burlesque unless worn by some one who can assume it:—A blue cloth skirt and train, looped in front on the side widths by cords and tasses a lu châtelaine; a bodice of blue coth, with a point behind and open in front, thrown back with flaps. Under this a blue sath waisteout buttoned up to the throat, cords from the right shoulder cross the bosom and with tasses falling from the left shoulder. The facings on the cuffs and flaps are of bue satin; the same are made plum color and violet.

Blue velvet and tas, as Caina rose, are the two

Captain J. C. Byrd was instantly silled by John and William Beal, and a son of J. N. Arnold was kined by Daniel Hordon in the settlement of sone and william Beal, and a son of J. N. Arnold was kined by Daniel Hordon in the settlement of sone mitted business transactions, in Columbus, Ala., lakely.

X. A churlish old chap not much given to New Year wasts said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste said, if anyone came within a block of his waste waste waste said. If anyone came within a block of his waste waste waste waste said. If anyone came within a block of his waste waste

leuchtenory has bought another on the Avenue Friedand. Ame. de Monchy's château is filled with visitors.

The races at Chantilly, given in honor of the Duchess de la Tremoule, the Comtesse de Pourtalés and Princess de Metternich, went of very brilhantiy; and the last joyous meeting worth record is that held at Valentino—a very demi-monde place certainly, but which was on the occasion! I mention toe resort of many noblemen. A model farmhouse had been erected at the eud of the dancing ball, in order to be in style with the waiteau toilets of striped silks, satin and powdered hair. Resi apple trees laden with fruit had been transplanted for the occasion; a poultry yard near the orchard exhibited chickens and cocks. The exemble was most novel and intended as a caricature on the new Trianon propensities, the royal dairy maid and so on. At the end of the sofree the fruit was distributed from off the branches and found to be apples of ivory. They were not only thus a surprise, but, to I they could be twisted and opened and found to contain—purfant powder.

The very mild temperature we are enjoying ren-

be twisted and opened and found to contain—pur and powder.

The very mild temperature we are enjoying ren-ders the nower markets in open air extremely at-tractive. They are the rendexvos of all the assion-able world, and were it not for all unnecessary dis-play of handsome fur one might fancy one's self in spring. The famous chesting tree which always buds on the the both Marchin the Tunierres garden is expoliating and making a great missake, for as wrinkles deface beauty, for will some morning frost inp all these blessoms; but the obeists feels better. This perpendicular has been verr ill, pesling of under the bleak winds after all the centures it has spent in the Explain sun, and Baron Haussmann fully intended the monolith should be coated with something warm. This cure is fortunately post-poned, but since the state of the obelical weomiticulied has been known to me, I own I do feel network when Begie, Perpetual Secretary, pronounced a culogy on M. Hillorii.

The sculpture gallery at Versailles has just been enriched by twenty new marble busts exceedingly well excented. Among them are to be remarked the scented among them are to be remarked to be remar